

## Domestic News.

### SOUTH CAROLINA. AN ACT

#### TO ORGANIZE THE COURTS OF THIS STATE.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in general assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the several Courts of Law and Equity in this State shall hereafter be held at the times and places, as follows: That is to say,

#### FOR COURTS OF LAW.

For the Southern Circuit—At Columbia on the third Monday in March and October. At Orangeburg on the fourth Monday in March and October. At Barnwell Court House on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and October. At Waterbury on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March and October. At Coosawhatchie, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and October. At Beaufort District, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March and October.

For the South-western Circuit—At Abbeville Court House on the third Monday in March and second Monday in October. At Edgefield Court House on the fourth Monday in March and second Monday in October. At Newberry Court House on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, and fourth Monday in October. At Lexington Court House on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March and first Monday after the fourth Monday in October.

For the Western Circuit—At Pickens Ct. House on the third Monday in March and second Monday in October. At Anderson Ct. House on the fourth Monday in March and 3d Monday in October. At Greenville Ct. House on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March and 1st Monday in October. At Spartanburg Ct. House on the 2nd Monday after the fourth Monday in March, and first Monday after the fourth Monday in October. At Laurens Court House, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March and second Monday after the fourth Monday in October.

For the Middle Circuit—At Union Court House on the third Monday in March, and second Monday in October. At York Ct. House on the fourth Monday in March and third Monday in October. At Chester Ct. House on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, and fourth Monday in October. At Lancaster Court House on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, and the first Monday after the fourth Monday in October. At Winnsboro on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March, and second Monday after the fourth Monday in October.

For the Northern Circuit—At Chesterfield Court House on the third Monday in March and October. At Kershaw Court House on the fourth Monday in March and October. At Sumter Court House on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and October. At Darlington Court House on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March and October. At Marlborough Court House on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March and October.

For the East. Circuit—At Marion Ct. House on the fourth Monday in March and October. At Horry Court House, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and October. At Williamsburg Court House, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March and October. At Georgetown, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March and October. At Charleston, on the first Monday in January, for four weeks, and first Monday in May for six weeks, and on the first Monday in October, for two weeks for Sessions business. The first day of the Term of the Ct. of Common Pleas for Charleston District, in January ensuing, shall be the return day and all Writs and Processes if sued to the said term, although another return day be named therein, shall be returnable on the first day of said term.

#### COURTS OF EQUITY.

At Charleston, on the first Monday in January for four weeks, and first Monday after the fourth Monday in May, for six weeks, if necessary.

For the second Circuit—At Coosawhatchie, or the seat of Justice for Beaufort District, on the first Monday in January. At Waterbury, on the second Monday in January. At Barnwell Court House, on the third Monday in January. At Orangeburg, on the fourth Monday in January.

For the third Circuit—At Sumter Court House, on the first Monday in January. At Darlington Court House on the second Monday in January. At Marion Ct. House on the 3d Monday in Jan. At Williamsburg Ct. H., on the 4th Monday in Jan., and at Georgetown, on Wednesday after Williamsburg, to sit till the business is ended.

For the fourth Circuit—At Camden, on the first Monday in June. At Columbia, on the second Monday in June. At Lexington Court House, on the third Monday in June, and at Newberry Court House, on the fourth Monday in June.

For the fifth Circuit—At Edgefield Court House on the first Monday in June. At Abbeville Court House on the 2nd Monday in June. At Anderson Court House, on the third Monday in June. At Pickens Ct. House, on Thursday after Anderson. At Greenville Court House, the fourth Monday in June, and at Laurens Court House on the Thursday after Greenville, to sit till the business is ended.

For the sixth Circuit—At Spartanburg Court House, on the first Monday in June. At Union Court House, on the second Monday in June. At York Ct. H., on the third Monday in June. At Chester Court House on the fourth Monday in June. At Lancaster Ct. House, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday in June, and at Winnsboro, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in June.

That a special Court of Equity shall be held at Coosawhatchie, on the 4th Monday after the fourth Monday in April next.

SECT. 2. That all Processes and Recognizances heretofore made (returnable to the Court of any of the said Districts, be legal, good and binding for the Court next to be held in the said District, according to this Act.

SECT. 3. That the Chancellors, by consent of parties, may hear causes at Chambers when the same are ready for hearing, and they shall be authorized to hold special Courts whenever the same may be

deemed necessary, in any of the Districts aforesaid.

SECT. 4. That Commissioners in Equity shall be elected for the Districts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, and Horry; and the said Commissioners for the Districts of Chesterfield and Marlborough shall attend the sitting of the Court of Equity at Darlington, and the said Commissioners for the District of Horry shall attend the Court of Equity at Georgetown, with such papers and documents as may be requisite for the hearing and determining of the Equity causes of their respective Districts.

SECT. 5. That all appeals from the Courts of Law shall be heard and determined in a Court of Appeals, consisting of the Law Judges; and that all appeals in Equity shall be heard and determined in a Court of Appeals, consisting of the Chancellors. That the said Courts shall meet at the same time, and be held as follows: That is to say: at Charleston on the first Monday in February, and at Columbia on the first Monday in May, and fourth Monday in November.

SECT. 6. That in all questions of Law, as distinguished from Equity, the Court of Chancery shall follow the decision of the Court of Law.

SECT. 7. That upon all constitutional questions arising out of the Constitution of this State, or the United States, an appeal shall lie to the whole of the Judges, assembled to hear such appeals. That an appeal shall also lie to the whole of the Judges upon all questions upon which either of the Courts of Appeal shall be divided or when any two of the Judges of the Court shall require that a cause be further heard by all the Judges.

SECT. 8. That the Judges of Law and Equity, when assembled as aforesaid, in one chamber, shall form a Court for the correction of all errors in Law or Equity, in the cases that may be heard before them; and it shall be the duty of all the Judges to make all proper rules and regulations for the practice of the said Court of Errors, and for the mode of bringing causes before them.

SECT. 9. That each Chancellor shall have power to hear at Chambers, and to confirm, or refuse to confirm, reports of Commissioners in Equity, and to make the proper orders thereon, in all matters of account and partition; and shall likewise have power to hear at Chambers, and to make the proper orders thereon, all petitions for Guardians: Provided That in case of any application to a Chancellor at Chambers, reasonable notice thereof shall be given to the party or parties in interest.

SECT. 10. That all appeals in Law and Equity, from the District Courts held in the District of Barnwell, shall hereafter be heard and determined in Charleston, instead of Columbia, as heretofore; and that the Clerk of the Appeal Court at Columbia shall transmit to the Clerk of the Appeal Court in Charleston all the cases from the District aforesaid, which shall remain undispensed of at the adjournment of the Court of Appeals, now sitting at Columbia.

SECT. 11. That this act shall go into operation from and after the first day of January next: That all acts and parts of act repugnant hereto, are hereby repealed.

### SOUTH CAROLINA. AN ACT

To amend the Charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company be, and the same is hereby amended in the following particulars, that is:—three of the twenty-four directors of the said company shall be elected from stockholders residing in each of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and twelve of the said directors may be elected from the stockholders at large, without regard to their place of residence.

SECT. 2. That the said Rail Road Company shall be discharged from all obligation to construct any branches of the said Rail Road in the state of Kentucky, or to extend the main road in the said State further than from the southern line thereof, to Lexington in the said State.

SECT. 3. That whenever it shall be the unanimous vote of the general directors residing in any state requiring it, the General Board of Directors shall apply the amount subscribed by the State, or its citizens, in the first place to the construction of such portions of the said road as may be within the limits of that State.

SECT. 4. In case the state of Kentucky should not agree to the amendments above proposed, the said Rail Road Company shall be, and hereby is constituted a body politic and corporate in the States of S. Carolina, N. Carolina, and Tennessee, with all the rights, powers, and privileges granted to it by the Acts of the Legislature of the last mentioned States incorporating it, discharged from all obligation to construct any road in the state of Kentucky, or to have twenty-one general directors; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to release the said Company from the obligation to extend their road to the southern boundary of Kentucky.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

To authorize the subscription, on the part of the State of South Carolina, of one million of dollars to the stock of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road.

Resolved, That in case the State of Kentucky shall agree to amend the charter of the Louisville Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company so as to discharge the said Company from the obligation to construct branches of their Road in that state and to have more than three resident directors therein, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller General of this State, forthwith to subscribe in the said Company a number of Shares equal to the amount of the surplus revenue, which shall be received by the State as her proportion of the same, under the distribution Act, passed at the last Session of Congress, and pay the advance and instalments thereon, as other Stockholders have done or may do. But in case the said State of Kentucky shall not consent to such amendment, and the States of South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee, shall corporate existence in those States, to the said Company, discharged from all obli-

gation to make any Road in Kentucky, or to have any Directors therein, it shall be the duty of the said Comptroller to subscribe likewise on this contingency to the stock of the said Company, to incorporate in the said three states, for a number of Shares equal to the amount of the Surplus Revenue which shall be received by this State; as her proportion of the same, under the distribution Act, passed at the last Session of Congress, provided That the total amount of subscription shall not exceed one million of dollars.

### CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD.

The adjourned meeting on the subject of this and other branches of Internal improvement, took place last evening at the Cincinnati College, and although the evening was one of the most inclement we ever knew, there was a large meeting, fully illustrative of the great interest felt upon this important subject. The committee of twelve appointed at the meeting on Saturday evening, consisting of the following gentlemen, Daniel Drake, David Gwynne, M. T. Williams, Nathan Guildford, Robert T. Lytle, E. S. Thomas, E. D. Mansfield, E. P. Garneis, David Griffin, N. C. Read, E. Woodruff, and George Graham, Jr. reports in favour of the City Council procuring authority from the Legislature to borrow six hundred thousand dollars, to be equally divided upon the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, the Miami Rail Road, (which is a continuation of the Charleston road on this side of the Ohio river to the Lakes) and the White Water Canal. The subject was only discussed until ten o'clock, when, upon taking the question, it was almost unanimously in favour of the measure, but two, or three, faintly answering in the negative. This measure will, we trust, prove satisfactory to our Carolina friends, and induce them to acquiesce not merely in the Road coming to the Ohio at this point, but to use their influence with the Legislature of Kentucky, to permit the river to be bridged, and thus connect the southern line of Road with the Lakes. By this means all jealousies would be done away, and the energies of the State through which this immense line of Road will pass be all brought to act upon, and bring it to a successful termination.—*Cin. E. Post.*

[From the Raleigh N. C. Gazette, Jan. 3.]

C. G. Memminger, Esq., a member of the South Carolina Legislature, is at present in this city, whither he has come, as the Agent of the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Road, to obtain the concurrence of our General Assembly in the Acts amendatory of the Charter of this Road. It will be seen that Col. Memminger has been invited to take a seat within the bar of the Senate, and to address that body in explanation of the objects of his mission.

The principal object desired by the friends of this great enterprise, we believe, is to obtain the assent of North Carolina to the Act, which has just passed the Legislature of South Carolina, conferring banking privileges on the stockholders of the Rail Road Company. It is estimated that it will take 12 millions to complete the Road, which sum it will be impossible to raise, unless this banking privilege is allowed; and the question arises, whether the wishes of those, interested in the Road, shall be acceded to, or this immense work be abandoned.

From a letter of great interest and ability, addressed to Gov. Spaight by Col. Memminger, and by him transmitted to the Legislature, we make the following extracts showing the importance of this Road to North Carolina.

"The importance of this Road to North Carolina, has been long ago settled. In a Convention assembled in 1833, composed of the most enlightened men in this State, the identical project was recommended to public favour; and as this State has the honour of originating this magnificent scheme, so is her faith incidentally pledged to aid its accomplishment. The advantages to result from it, have been so frequently brought to view by these able men, that it is not necessary to repeat them. I will, however, merely refer to one or two of them by way of illustration.

"The most obvious is the outlay of between two and three millions of dollars, which must be made in North Carolina, in the direct line of the route without taking into consideration the lateral branches which will eventually join. Let any practical man consider the immense benefits which will be produced by so large an expenditure to the western part of the State, and say whether the foundations of national prosperity may not be laid in it.

"But when it is considered that the Road which South Carolina now proposes to make across the mountains is the very one which will develop the resources of every one of the interior counties, the argument is still more in its favour. The Yadkin R. Road from Fayetteville to Beattie's ford, is in the direct channel of union for the Charleston Road. The latter will bring the South western passengers across the mountains, and the immense numbers which will then go through the State on their way North, will diffuse a stream of prosperity throughout its course. Those inland Districts which have now no outlet for any of their commodities, will find a market brought home to them and the value of land will increase throughout the whole line.

"But the districts which contain the mineral wealth of the State, will at once feel the impulse. Lincoln, Rutherford, Mecklenburg, Burke and all the counties near the Yadkin, will at once have a channel opened to a market which needs all they can produce. It is venturing very little to say, that every fall of water—every mine of iron, or any other metal—even the grazing and grain farms throughout this region, will soon find employment for their means. Even the eastern counties will be benefited in a material degree. The travellers who go to Charleston and thence to the North, will of course take the shortest steam boat communication by sea. They will land at Wilmington, and there take the Rail Road for the Roanoke, as their best means of reaching Norfolk and Baltimore. Few men are aware of the immense increase of travelling which these Rail Roads produce. Before the Rail Road was made between New York and Philadelphia, about 80 or 100 passengers daily was the usual number; now it has increased to between 1500 and 2000. Be-

tween Charleston and Augusta, a single stage three times a week, was more than sufficient for the transportation of passengers. Since the establishment of the Rail Road, the average of passengers to Charleston, has gone as far as five hundred per week."

#### SURPLUS REVENUE.

The following communication relative to the distribution of the Surplus Revenue was transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives on Tuesday last. It will be seen that the whole amount of the surplus in the Treasury on the 1st instant, which is distributable for this year, is, in round numbers, thirty-seven and a half millions of dollars.—The amount falling to the share of South Carolina is \$1,401,836 12.—*Charleston Mercury.*

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 3d, 1837.

Sir: I seize the earliest opportunity to inform Congress of the measures adopted by this department since the 1st instant, in compliance with the 13th section of the Act regulating "the deposits of the public money."

The balance in the Treasury on that day which was subject to be appropriated among the different States, has on the principles of the act, as construed by the Attorney General, and explained in my last annual Report, been ascertained to be \$37,468,859 97.

The division of this sum, in detail, among the several States, may be seen in the document annexed, (A) and including Michigan equals \$127,445 10 cents to each electoral vote.

In consequence of the proceedings of the last convention in Michigan, and the views expressed concerning them by the President of the United States, in his recent message communicating those proceedings to Congress, together with the provisions of the bill now pending in one House on this question, the Department has supposed her situation so far changed since November as to justify the assignment to her of a share of the public deposits, subject, however, entirely to the future decision of Congress upon the propriety of this step.

The payment of the share assigned to Michigan will, therefore, be postponed until some expression of opinion shall be given by Congress, which may either sanction its being made to her in the same manner as to the other States, or require its division among the other States in addition to the sums which have already been appropriated to them.

Twelve of the States have communicated their acceptance of the terms of the act, and accordingly transfers, equal in amount to the first quarterly deposit required under the law, are now issuing in favour of their respective agents.

Which is respectfully submitted.

LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secy of Treasury.

Apportionment among the several States of the Public Money remaining in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1837, excepting \$5,000,000.

States.	No. Elec. votes.	Am't to be deposited during the year 1837.
Maine	10	\$1,274,451 02
New Hampshire	7	892,115 71
Massachusetts	14	1,784,231 43
Rhode Island	4	509,780 41
Vermont	7	892,115 71
Connecticut	8	1,019,560 81
N. York	42	5,352,604 28
N. Jersey	8	1,019,560 81
Pennsylvania	30	3,823,453 06
Delaware	3	382,335 31
Maryland	10	1,274,451 02
Virginia	23	2,931,237 34
N. Carolina	15	1,911,076 53
S. Carolina	11	1,401,836 12
Alabama	11	1,401,836 12
Mississippi	7	892,115 71
Florida	4	509,780 41
Louisiana	5	637,225 51
Missouri	4	509,780 41
Kentucky	15	1,911,076 53
Indiana	21	2,676,317 14
Ohio	9	1,147,005 92
Illinois	5	637,225 51
Arkansas	3	382,335 31
Michigan	3	382,335 31
		\$37,468,859 97

The quarterly report of Mr. Walls, the Flour Inspector, will give the country some idea of the deficiency of the crop of Wheat of 1836. Another year we hope will exhibit a very different state of things. Midland Virginia ought to adhere yet awhile to wheat as the staple crop. A few unfavourable years together, ought not to discourage her from a crop which commands the best prices, and does not impair her soil. Flour inspected in the City of Richmond during the quarter ending 31st Dec. 1836.

35,947 bbls. superfine
1,835 half do.
2,565 bbls. Fine
1,454 do. Middlings
916 do. Condemned.
EDMUND WALLS, Inspector.
107,395
58,340
48,555 deficient in this half year.

Rich. Whig.

SAVANNAH, January 7.

More Troops ordered to Florida.—Gen. Jesup has ordered two companies of the 4th Regiment U. States Artillery at Fort Mitchell, under the command of Captain Washington, to march forthwith for the mouth of the Withlacoochee. Also, two companies of Infantry, under command of Major Dearborn, to proceed to Fort Drake. These troops left Ft. Mitchell on Christmas day all armed equipped. The following officers accompanied Capt. Washington's command: Lieuts. Jones, O'Brien, and Lockwood, and Dr. Cutler.—*Republican.*

A Turn Out.—The prisoners, male and female, at the Maryland Penitentiary, refused to go to work this morning, stating that as yesterday was sabbath, as well as Christmas, they would have to day as holiday in lieu thereof. The keeper promptly informed them that this would not be granted; and after arming a number of the citizens, and placing them on the walls, they were ordered to their cells, where they returned peacefully, to spend the day in fasting.—*Balt. Pat.*

From the Correspondent of the Charleston Mer. Washington, Jan. 3.

Mr. Wise's resolution was taken up about two o'clock, to-day. Mr. Pickens, who was entitled to the floor spoke of the adoption of the original resolution and the rejection of the substitute offered by Mr. Peares. Mr. Pickens, in the course of his very forcible and eloquent speech, referred to the principles upon which Van Buren administration was about to come into power, and the manner in which it had been foisted upon the people, and declared that the South would not submit to it—that they would wage upon it an exterminating and interminable war—that it could not stand against the opposition erected against it in the east, the west, and the south, an opposition rallied under the banner of "free trade and state rights."

Mr. Pickens's speech is undoubtedly the most interesting, in a political point of view, that has been delivered in the House at the present session. Its brevity will secure it a general republication and perusal.

It will not fail to inspire the people with some portion of his own enthusiasm, spirit and confidence.

Mr. Dunlap, of Tenn., followed, chiefly for the purpose of vindicating the President from some of the charges of Mr. Peyton. Mr. Peyton made a short rejoinder, and Mr. Dunlap is now on the floor. I am afraid the altercation will become personal. The Michigan Bill is still before the Senate. Mr. Preston on the floor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Whitney has, after all, eluded his pursuers, and found shelter in the hands of a committee who will never suffer a hair of his head to be hurt, nor one of his villainies to be exposed. I distrust not a little the apparent magnanimity of the party, "when they challenged investigation, and were professing of candour, accepted Mr. Peyton's proposition. But the opposition were completely gulled by it, and some of them went to the trouble of expressing their thanks to Mr. Garland, of Tennessee, for his seemingly independent course. It was taken for granted that the committee appointed would be formed on parliamentary principles—that a majority of its members would consist of those who are known to be friendly to the proposition, and that Mr. Peyton would be put at its head. The resolution to which it was attached, as a modification, related to a call for information on a different topic.—But the committee announced is, as follows:—Messrs. Garland, of Virginia; Pierce, of N. Hampshire; Fairfield, of Maine; Wise of Virginia; Gallett, of New York; Johnson, of Louisiana; Hamer, of Ohio; Martin, of Alabama, and Peyton, of Tennessee. Six who are thorough going Van Buren, Woodbury, Whitney men, and but three allies. Besides, if the whole House had been suitably searched for a set of thorough going partisans—men who would stick at nothing by which a party purpose would be effected these very six men would have been chosen. Care, too, has been taken to give Messrs. Wise and Peyton no efficient aid whatever, so that any counter report or representation that they may make, can be purchased off as resulting from the pride of preconceived opinion, or from factious purposes. Whitney, upon the strength of this measure, comes out in the Globe of this morning with an impudent card, denouncing Mr. Peyton as a calumniator and liar, for words, too, uttered in debate.

The Senate have, at length, decided the Michigan question. The original Bill and preamble were ordered to a third reading by a vote of 27 to 4, many Senators having left the chamber, in consequence of the discourteous refusal of the majority to adjourn, in order to afford Mr. Calhoun an opportunity to address the Senate in support of his amendment, the object of which was not to defeat the Bill, but to free it from constitutional objections. The principle upon which the Bill is sustained, is the original and inherent right of the people, assembling in their primary capacity, to act by themselves, without reference to, and in opposition to, any State authority. Those who maintained, on the other hand, that this principle was revolutionary, and that the second Convention was nothing more than a self created party caucus, Congress cannot recognize, without a departure from the principles of our constitution, were denounced on the floor of the Senate, as well as in the Globe, as "ultra Federalists."—Hartford Conventionists, and "Nullification Conventionists." It is understood that Mr. Calhoun will speak on the question of the passage of the Bill.

Mr. Wise's resolution for an inquiry, by a select committee, into the management of the Executive department, is still under consideration in the House, and is not likely ever to be decided upon. "The party" are well tired of the debate, and would willingly give it the go-by, if they could. It will be, no doubt, the principal political debate of the session, and it embraces, among other topics of interest, the corrupt means, whereby General Jackson's nominee came into power. Mr. Robertson, of Virginia, made an excellent speech yesterday, but not having concluded, he will resume the subject as soon as an opportunity is afforded. The friends of the administration profess to be in favour of the investigation proposed but they will take care so to restrain it, by the form of the resolution and the character of the committee appointed, as to render it perfectly futile.

The Committee on Foreign Relations has now laid the Texas Message before them for a fortnight, and are not yet ready to report. The early report called for is not likely to be obtained.

General Santa Ana is expected to arrive here in a few days. He was at Louisville on the 25th ult. whence he was to proceed immediately, over land, to this city.

P. S.—3 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Calhoun is making a great speech in the Senate, against the passage of the Michigan Bill, in the present form. It is evidently the determination of the majority to pass the Bill to day. In the House, Mr. Robertson is speaking on Wise's resolution.

The Retail Shop-keepers in Cincinnati, have "Resolved, That the members of this association will not permit gloves to be tried on, or stockings to be examined by thrusting the hand into the same previous to sale."

A project has been set on foot at New Orleans for a line of steamers from that port to Liverpool, and \$340,000 have already been subscribed for the enterprise.

### DRAWDING SHIPWRECK.

New York, Jan. 5.

It is with sorrow and shame we again take up the pen to record the particulars of the wreck of another vessel destined to this port, when almost within sight of it; sorrow, at the immense loss of life with which the event has been accompanied, and shame that our port regulations are insufficient to guide the mariner to his haven, when he has reached our coast.

The information we give below has been derived by our reporter from the Captain of the shipwrecked vessel, and from persons on the spot where the ship came on shore. He reached town from the scene of the disaster at an early hour this morning, having been despatched by us thither, as soon as the news of the horrid catastrophe reached us.

The Barque Mexico, Captain Winslow, sailed from Liverpool on the 25th October last, having on board a crew consisting of twelve men and one hundred and four passengers, in all one hundred and sixteen souls. She made the Highland lights on Saturday night last at 11 o'clock, and on Sunday morning was off the bar, with thirty or more square rigged vessels, all having signals flying for pilots, but not a pilot was in sight. The Mexico continued standing off and on the Hook all night, and at dark she and the whole fleet of ships displayed lanterns from their yards for pilots. Still no pilot came. At midnight the wind increased to a violent gale from the north west, the barque was no longer able to hold to windward and was blown off a distance of some 50 miles. At this time, six of the crew were badly frost bitten, and the captain, mate, and two seamen were all that were left able to haul reef the sails. On Monday morning at 11 o'clock, standing in shore, they made the southern end of the woodlands, when she was worn round and headed to the north under a close reefed main top-sail, two reefed try-sail and fore-sail. At four o'clock the next morning, the mate took a cast of the lead and reported to Capt. Winslow, that he had 15 fathoms water. Supposing from the soundings, as laid down on the chart, that with this depth of water, he could still stand on two hours longer with safety—the Captain gave orders to that effect, and was, the more induced to do it, as the crew were in so disabled a state, that it was impossible for any one to remain on deck longer than half an hour at a time. The event has shown that the information given by the mate, as to the depth of water, was incorrect, his error probably arose from the lead line being frozen stiff at the time it was cast.

Fifteen minutes afterwards the ship struck the bottom, twenty-six miles east of Sandy Hook, at Hampstead Head, and not more than a cable's length from the shore. The scene that ensued on board, we leave to the readers' imagination. For one hour and 3 quarters she continued thumping heavily, without making any water, the sea, however, breaking continually over her. Her rudder was now knocked off, and the Captain ordered the main-mast to be cut away. The boats were then cleared, the long-boat hoisted out, and veered away under her bows, with a stout lawer, for the purpose of filling it with passengers, letting it drift within reach of the people who crowded the beach, then hauling her back again, and thus saving the unfortunate people on board; but this intention was frustrated by the parting of the hawser, which snapped like a thread, as soon as the boat was exposed to the heaving surf. The yawl was next got along side, and stove to pieces almost instantly. At seven o'clock the same morning, the ship bilged, and filled with water. Orders followed from the Captain, to cut away the foremast, and that every soul on board should come on deck. In inexpressible agony they thus remained until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when a boat was launched from the beach, and succeeded in getting under the bowsprit of the wreck. The boat took off Capt. Winslow and seven men, and succeeded in reaching the shore in safety. The attempt, however, was attended with such imminent danger, that none could be induced to repeat it. And now the horror of the scene was indescribable. Already had the sufferings of the unhappy beings been such as to surpass belief. From the moment of the disaster, they had hung round the Capt. covered with their blankets, thick set with ice, imploring his assistance, and asking if hope was still left to them. When they perceived that no further help came from the land, their piercing shrieks were distinctly heard at a considerable distance, and continued through the night, until they one by one perished. The next morning, the bodies of many of the unhappy creatures were seen lashed to the different parts of the wreck, embedded in ice. None, it is believed were drowned, but all frozen to death.

Of the 104 passengers, two thirds were women and children. It is but justice to the people on shore, to say that every thing which human beings could accomplish to save the unfortunate, was done that their means permitted. The only boat which boarded the vessel was hauled a distance of ten miles, and was manned by an old man and six others, four or five of whom were old men's sons and grandsons. For thirty-five years has he been living on the sea shore, during which he has rendered assistance to numerous wrecks, and never before, have he or his comrades shrank from the surf; but in addition to its violence on the present occasion, such was the extreme cold, that a second attempt to rescue was more than they dared venture; it would have inevitably proved fatal to them.

### DEATH BY COLD.

By a letter from Beaufort, we have the following painful account of the loss of three lives by cold. On the night of the 21 inst. Mr. Hamilton Fripp, on his way from his plantation, Hall's Island, in Prince William's Parish to his settlement on one of the Hunting Islands, in a canoe boat with his overseer, Edward Irwin, and five negroes, was driven upon the marsh opposite the plantation of J. M. Virdier, Esq., on Coosaw River, and the boat instantly filled. Mr. Fripp and 3 negroes, leaving two negroes to assist the overseer, who was a cripple, with great difficulty bogged through the marsh for more than a quarter of a mile to Mr. Virdier's settlement, which they reached about midnight. Mr. Fripp made every exertion to induce the negroes on the plantation to go with him

to the shore, but they refused to do so, and he was obliged to remain in the boat. He was found by the overseer, who was a cripple, with great difficulty bogged through the marsh for more than a quarter of a mile to Mr. Virdier's settlement, which they reached about midnight. Mr. Fripp made every exertion to induce the negroes on the plantation to go with him to the shore, but they refused to do so, and he was obliged to remain in the boat. He was found by the overseer, who was a cripple, with great difficulty bogged through the marsh for more than a quarter of a mile to Mr. Virdier's settlement, which they reached about midnight. Mr. Fripp made every exertion to induce the negroes on the plantation to go with him to the shore, but they refused to do